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COUNTRY **China**

REPORT

SUBJECT **Industrial and Public Housing
Construction/Building Materials and
Utilization/Prison Labor, Common
Labor, Skilled Labor**

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REFERENCES

DATE OF
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Construction

1. Building construction was widespread in the Tientsin area with great emphasis placed on the construction of industrial plants and to a lesser extent on public housing. Undoubtedly most plant construction was project planned but on occasions factory type buildings, ie oblong as well as rectangular shaped, one to four storied, brick and concrete structures, were built and for long periods of time were not occupied. More often than not some of these buildings had to be altered to accommodate an enterprise which left one with the impression that they were built merely for the sake of building.

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-2-

2. There were three areas in Tientsin where buildings of the above description were very much in evidence, (a) the former Third Special Area or ex-Russian Concession, (b) the area extending north along the former Hai Kuan San Road, east by north of the site shown as Municipal Workers Dormitories, two streets west of site 175-A and B, the Tung Wah and Jen Li Textile Mills and east by south of site 86, and (c) south by west along Wu Yao Road encompassing the area noted as "garden" and extending west to Fa Li Tai district directly south of site 86, Nankai University. 50X1-HUM

3.



4. In the ex-Hai Kuan San Road area, site A-1, there were many one to four storied factory type buildings constructed from brick and reinforced concrete [redacted] trucks carrying such materials in the area from time to time.

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5. The Jen Li Egg Factory was located on the south side of Wu Yao Road (site B-1). The main processing plant was a three storied, brick and reinforced concrete, flat roof building. Within the compound there were two additional one-story brick and concrete buildings, one of which housed a boiler plant. The main three-storied building was substantially rebuilt to accommodate the egg-processing plant [redacted] The one-story buildings were added during the alterations to the main plant.

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6. From the site noted as Municipal Workers Dormitories westward along the south bank of canal (site B-1) to the grounds of Nankai University (site 86) there were groups of one-story, brick, tile roof buildings used as dormitories for student of Nankai University.
7. West of the Jen Li Egg Factory (site B-1) on the south side of Wu Yao Road (site B-1) extending to the Fa Li Tai district (site C-1) there were numerous three storied, brick and concrete, tile roof buildings. These buildings comprised the Political College of Nankai University; also within the grounds of these buildings there was a political reform school for the indoctrination of people accused as rightists or political deviators.

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S E C R E T

-4-

(a) Industrial plants and factories.

Brick, steel rod reinforced concrete, tile and corrugated or galvanized iron sheets were the materials commonly used for multi-storied structures. In one story buildings including the warehouse type, pre-fabricated concrete slabs were occasionally used for outer walls, with tile, corrugated or galvanized iron for the roof. Multi-storied buildings were generally flat or saw tooth roof.

(b) Public Housing.

Brick and concrete, tile for the roof were the materials most commonly used.

- (c) There were two large buildings in Tientsin [redacted] under construction in which structural steel was used as well as brick and reinforced concrete and pre-fabricated concrete slabs. One was the Children's Hospital (see site A in OO-B-3,180,428 for location) and the other was the Palace of Sports [redacted]

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[redacted] It is possible there were numerous buildings in Tientsin in which structural steel beams were used because from time to time [redacted] large trailer trucks hauling such beams.

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- (d) Large brick kilns were scattered throughout the peripheral areas of the city and bricks were in abundant supply, so much so, that they were shipped out of Tientsin in large quantities by railroad and barge to other areas in China. Brick were inexpensive largely because prisoners were used as common laborers in brick kilns.

- (e) Cement was shipped into Tientsin by railroad in bulk as well as in bags from Tangshan [redacted] large quantities of cement were imported [redacted]

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- (f) [redacted] the steel mills in Tientsin produced all the steel reinforcing rods and structural steel beams used for construction work in the area.

Labor

14. The Lao Tung Chui (Labor Bureau) situated at site 125, is a government department [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] This bureau was charged with the responsibility of handling all labor problems and it also functioned as an employment bureau.

15. The Kung Yieh Chui, the Kung Yieh Kwan Li Pu (Industry Bureaus) and the Chien Shih Kung Sau (Building Trade Labor Bureau) are located at sites 125 and 126. These bureaus work very closely with the Lao Tung Chui (Labor Bureau).

16. Common labor was always plentiful and by comparison with skilled industrial labor, it was cheap. The disparity between skilled and common labor with respect to earnings and privileges was wide with common

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-5-

labor on the short end and relegated to a low living standard, infinitely lower [redacted] than before the Chinese Communist takeover in China. Common labor in some instances had to compete with prison labor which the government used in the building of theaters, sports and recreation centers as well as brick kilns and even in steel mills.

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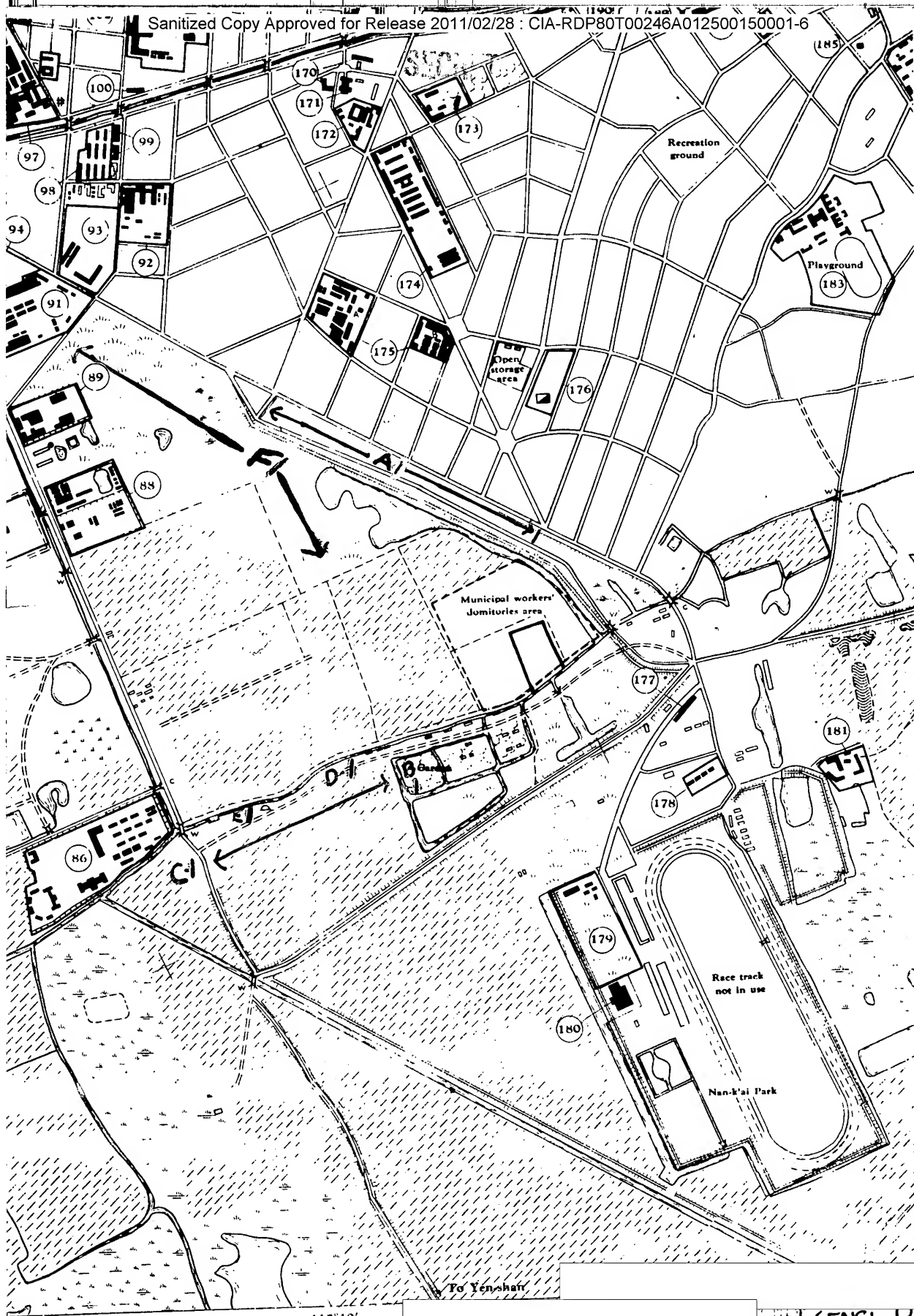
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